

**PATENT**

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE**

Applicant:	REED ET AL.	)	
		)	Examiner R. Peaches
Appl. No.	10/662,256	)	
		)	Art Unit 2686
Confirm. No.	9036	)	
		)	Atty. Docket No. CS23600RL
Filed:	15 September 2003	)	
Title:	"Resource Negotiation in Wireless Communications Networks And Methods"		

**PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REVIEW REQUEST**

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313

Sir:

**Review Request & Claims Pending**

The final Office action mailed on 19 June 2006 has been considered carefully. Pre-Brief Panel review of the claims in view of the discussion below is respectfully requested. The Claims have not been amended subsequent to the mailing of the final office action on 19 June 2006. A notice of appeal has been filed concurrently. Claims 1-3, 6-8, 10-18 and 20-24 are pending.

**Allowability of Claims Over Vanghi**

Claims 1-5 and 8-21 stand rejected under 35 USC 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,937,861 (Vanghi).

Regarding Claim 1, Vanghi fails to disclose or suggest a

... method in a wireless communications network, the method comprising:

transmitting a radio resource assignment to a wireless communications device;

transmitting radio resource assignment time-out information to the wireless communications device,

the radio resource assignment time-out information having at least two states,

a first state specifying a first duration during which the radio resource assignment to the wireless communications device remains valid after the wireless communications device discontinues communication on the radio resource assigned,

a second state specifying a second duration during which the radio resource assignment to the wireless communications device remains valid after the wireless communications device discontinues communication on the radio resource assigned.

The idle state suspension timer discussed in Vanghi at col. 5, lines 51-54 is not the same as the inactivity suspension timer discussed in Vanghi at col. 7, lines 39-67. At col. 5, lines 51-54, Vanghi discusses suspending terminal activity on an active radio network (IS-856) to perform functions (e.g., monitor a paging channel, idle mode handoff) required to maintain the terminal's registration on an inactive radio network (IS-2000) in which the terminal is in idle mode. The idle state suspension timer in Vanghi however does not specify two different durations during which "... the radio resource assignment to the wireless communications device remains valid after the wireless communications device discontinues communication on the radio resource assigned." In Vanghi, the duration of the suspension timer depends on what type of idle state processing is required. At col. 7, lines 39-67, Vanghi discusses an inactivity suspension timer that specifies a duration of reverse

link inactivity that may pass before the network releases radio network resources assigned to the terminal. Claim 1 is thus patentable over Vanghi.

Regarding Claim 7, Vanghi fails to disclose or suggest in combination with Claim 1 "... selecting at least one of the first and second radio resource assignment time-out durations based on at least one of a wireless communications network load or a wireless communications network load variability." In Vanghi, there is only one time duration associated with the release of radio resources assigned to the terminal. Claim 7 is thus further patentably distinguished over Vanghi.

Regarding Claim 8, Vanghi fails to disclose or suggest in combination with Claim 1 "... selecting at least one of the first and second radio resource assignment durations based on at least one of reserve power of the wireless communications device or quality of service of the wireless communications device." In Vanghi, there is only one time out duration associated with the release of radio resources assigned to the terminal. Claim 8 is thus further patentably distinguished over Vanghi.

Regarding Claim 10, Vanghi fails to disclose or suggest a

... method in a wireless communications device, the method comprising:  
receiving a radio resource assignment;  
receiving radio resource assignment time-out information,  
the radio resource assignment time-out information indicating having first and second possible states,  
the first state indicating a first duration during which the radio resource assignment is valid after the wireless communications device discontinues communicating on the assigned radio resource,  
the second state indicating a second duration during which the radio resource assignment is valid after the wireless communications device discontinues communicating on the assigned radio resource.

The idle state suspension timer discussed in Vanghi at col. 5, lines 51-54 is not the same as the inactivity suspension timer discussed in Vanghi at col. 7, lines 39-67. At col. 5, lines 51-54, Vanghi discusses suspending terminal activity on an active radio network (IS-856) to perform functions (e.g., monitor a paging channel, idle mode handoff) required to maintain the terminal's registration on an inactive radio network (IS-2000) in which the terminal is in idle mode. Vanghi does not disclose or suggest time-out information having two states indicating first and second durations "... during which the radio resource assignment is valid after the wireless communications device discontinues communicating on the assigned radio resource." In Vanghi, the duration of the suspension timer depends on what type of idle state processing is required. Claim 10 is thus patentable over Vanghi.

Regarding Claim 18, Vanghi fails to disclose or suggest a

... message for transmission from a wireless communications network to a wireless communications device, the message comprising:

a radio resource time-out interval bit having at least a first state and a second state,

in the first state, the radio resource time-out interval bit specifying a first duration during which a radio resource assignment is valid after a wireless communications device to which the radio resource is assigned discontinues communicating on the assigned radio resource,

in the second state, the radio resource time-out interval bit specifying a second duration during which a radio resource assignment is valid after a wireless communications device to which the radio resource is assigned discontinues communicating on the assigned radio resource.

Vanghi does not disclose or suggest time-out information having two states associated with the release of radio resources assigned to the terminal. The idle state suspension timer discussed in Vanghi at col. 5, lines 51-54 is not the same as the inactivity suspension timer discussed in Vanghi at col. 7, lines 39-67. At col. 5, lines 51-54, Vanghi discusses suspending terminal

activity on an active radio network (IS-856) to perform functions (e.g., monitor a paging channel, idle mode handoff) required to maintain the terminal's registration on an inactive radio network (IS-2000) in which the terminal is in idle mode. Claim 18 is thus patentably distinguished over Vanghi.

Regarding Claim 22, Vanghi fails to disclose or suggest in combination with Claim 1 "... indicating with the first state that the first duration expires upon transmission of a specified number of frames, indicating with the second state that the second duration expires after an interval specified in another message." Vanghi does not disclose or suggest more than one time-out period associated with the release of radio resources assigned to the terminal. Claim 18 is thus patentably distinguished over Vanghi.

Regarding Claim 23, Vanghi fails to disclose or suggest in combination with Claim 10 "... indicating with the first state that the first duration expires upon transmission of a specified number of frames by the wireless communications device, indicating with the second state that the second duration expires after an interval specified in another message received by the wireless communications device." Vanghi does not disclose or suggest more than one time-out period associated with the release of radio resources assigned to the terminal. Claim 23 is thus patentable over Vanghi.

Regarding Claim 24, Vanghi fails to disclose or suggest in combination with Claim 18 "... in the first state, the first duration is a single frame, in the second state, the second duration is a number of frames specified in another message." Vanghi does not disclose or suggest more than one time-out period associated with the release of radio resources assigned to the terminal. Claim 24 is thus patentably distinguished over Vanghi.

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**Prayer For Relief**

In view of the discussion above, the Claims are in condition for allowance. Kindly withdraw any rejections and objections and allow this application to issue as a United States Patent without further delay.

Respectfully submitted,

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